



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 12, 1920.

A BIT OF HISTORY  
RED CROSS ROLL CALL  
THE NEW FREEDOM PARTY  
COMMUNISM AND TRADE UNIONISM  
SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR



# ANNIVERSARY SALE

## OF LEOPOLD MORSE UNION MADE CLOTHES



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at  
8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and  
Capp Streets. Secretary's office and head-  
quarters, Room 205, Labor Temple.  
Executive and Arbitration Committee meets  
every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Sec-  
tion meets first and third Wednesdays  
at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—  
Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday,  
Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every  
Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday even-  
ings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet  
Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Ter-  
minal Hotel, 60 Market St.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th  
Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd  
Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays,  
Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Sat-  
urdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valen-  
cia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30,  
3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fif-  
teenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and  
3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thurs-  
days, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and  
4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays,  
177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd  
Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th  
Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building  
Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546  
Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet  
every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. B.  
Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades  
Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Satur-  
days, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2d and  
4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk  
and Polk.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, La-  
bor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,  
451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights  
at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30,  
83 Sixth St.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, La-  
bor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednes-  
days, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,  
Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays,  
Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays,  
112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Va-  
lencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd  
Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and  
3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tues-  
day, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific  
Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple,  
Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st  
and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays,  
Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th  
Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays,  
Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd  
Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and  
4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag,  
Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet  
2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor  
Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Satur-  
days, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd  
Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,  
Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Tem-  
ple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st  
and 3rd Mondays.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays,  
Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st  
and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South  
San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m.,  
Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 56—Meet 2nd and 4th  
Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 5—Meet Mondays,  
Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th  
Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mon-  
days, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Tem-  
ple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles  
Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1  
—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor  
Temple.  
Malters—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thurs-  
days, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays,  
Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor  
Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays,  
Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays,  
Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet  
2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,  
Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades  
Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at  
442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights,  
Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor  
Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—  
Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fri-  
days, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Work-  
ers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building  
Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of  
Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet  
2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thurs-  
days, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thurs-  
days, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8  
p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113  
Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays,  
Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st,  
3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday,  
Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thurs-  
days, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224  
Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor  
Temple.  
Shipbuilders No. 9.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fri-  
days, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th  
Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Tem-  
ple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Build-  
ing Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet  
1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday,  
Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd  
and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,  
Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building  
Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays,  
11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building  
Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary,  
290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor  
Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor  
Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Build-  
ing Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades  
Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and  
3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv  
Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.,  
823 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays,  
457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd  
Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter Mc-  
Carthy, 701 Paris.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

No. 41



## A Bit of History



We are indebted to M. J. McGuire, business agent of the local Boilermakers' Union, for a copy of the proceedings of the convention of the National Brotherhood of Boilermakers held in Topeka, Kan., in May, 1893. The entire proceedings are contained in twenty-eight small pages. The convention was attended by but thirty-six delegates and the total amount left in the treasury of the organization after adjournment was \$15.64. The most interesting part of the proceedings, however, is an address of welcome by Governor Lewelling of Kansas. Though delivered nearly thirty years ago, it is as applicable to the present as to that time. He said:

"My Fellow Citizens: It is a pleasure which I fondly prize, as the chief executive of this great State, to welcome this gathering of the sons of toil. It is especially gratifying to know that the workers in the mill, the shop and the factory have at last discovered that there is strength in united effort. When men roamed at will like wild beasts over the hills and through the forests, there was no organization; each was for himself, and the demon of cold and hunger and malice found an easy prey in the weak and helpless. In the dawn of civilization men gathered themselves together in their tribal relations and organization began. The boughs and branches of the trees constituted their rude shelter from the blasts. These grew into humble cottages, and thus came the home, and today, whether it be a marble palace or a cabin in the forests with a latchstring hanging out, it is still home. In this condition every man was his own shoemaker, butcher, baker and candlestick maker. But with the home came the law for the protection of the home, and today the mighty upheavals in our civilization are inspired that the little ones shall be fed and clothed. It has been discovered that this is better accomplished by a division of labor; hence the demand for improved systems in our civilization.

"We have not reached the top; we are but struggling for the betterment of our conditions; we are still struggling against the dominion of a feudal chief, who is today resolved into the monetary king; but today the individual seeks help from individual. Today is an era of the aggregation of forces. No man today can afford to go in a gang by himself. Union and united effort is the watchword. Great cables are made by a multitude of smaller wires, but united they sustain the wonderful suspension bridge. And so commerce is sustained by the fibres of a hundred thousand united brains and a hundred million united muscles. How wonderful is union! How strong! How capable! How it towers above the pigmy efforts of the individual! I see before me the representatives of the brain and brawn of the workingmen of this Nation.

"You represent united effort, but you are yet as a giant sleeping. As yet you have no conception of the mighty power of organization. The sleeping giant of united labor is in its infancy, but it shall grow to manhood, and the power that wields the hammer shall also be the power that wields the scepter and controls the destinies of nations. But this power should not be made manifest through violence or strife. Its intelligent expression through the ballot box will right the wrongs of the laborers and secure a just division of the fruits of toil.

"If I am admitted a word of advice, let it be

that in your organization you effect a still closer union, a bond of brotherhood so strong that it cannot be severed by adversity or broken by the mercenary conflicts of commerce. United you may stand as the personification of intelligent manhood. Your faces and your homes glowing with the sunlight of industrial freedom and a consciousness of your superior strength. But do not grow impatient or be easily discouraged. It is not for yourself that you are building today, but this monument of fraternal union should be enduring. It is for your children and your children's children. You are only assisting to lay the foundation of the majestic temple of industrial freedom, but with duty done it shall tower to the sunlight and its towers shall reach out toward God. But toil on as you will you may not reach the top, but you are building for the generations to come. As you progress you will discover that there exists other combinations. They will be great and powerful. There may be conflicts, but let them be conflicts of intelligence and not conflicts of force. Under the providence of God these gigantic combinations that threaten you shall yet result in good. Men are building better than they know and all is pointing toward the universal brotherhood of man. All is pointing toward a gigantic combination of human force and machinery, and when this combination is completed we shall see the wonderful spectacle of a perfect human union.

"The master mind which shall control this intricate machinery shall be the mind of the whole people. A great people shall be absorbed and dissolved into stupendous oneness, individual interests be blended and lost like the seven colors in the prism in a mere white light; each dependent on all shall alike do duty for himself and all.

"This is the end of combination; this is the end of union. Who would not be a worker in such a cause? Who would not be a builder in the great temple of perfect law and love of government? To this end and on behalf of the great State, again I welcome you to our midst."

### TIE UP RIVER BOATS.

Four lines of river boats were tied up Wednesday on account of wage difficulties with employees.

When the companies attempted to put a lower wage scale into effect about 125 men walked off the vessels. The Merchants, Woodward, Wheeler and Vehmyer lines, operating on the San Joaquin, are the companies affected.

### DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Walter J. Cushing of the locomotive engineers, Jacob Jacobowicz of the barbers, Ramon Valebrea of the marine firemen, Edward Houser of the Electrical workers, Edward S. Belcher of the printers, Emil J. Rudiger of the bakery wagon drivers.

The last lesson a man ever learns is, that liberty of thought and speech is the right for all mankind; that the man who denies every article of our creed is to be allowed to preach just as often and just as loud as we ourselves.—Wendell Phillips.

### RED CROSS ROLL CALL.

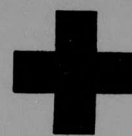
With a perfect organization of volunteer workers San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross, will start its fourth annual roll call for memberships on Monday, November 15th, and conclude it two days later. Within that period every man, woman and child in the city will be afforded opportunity to renew affiliation with "The Greatest Mother in the World," who is dependent upon the dues thus received for ability to continue her work of mercy throughout 1921. San Francisco's allotted quota is \$100,000, which means the enrollment of that number of members, as no greater sum is to be asked from any person. The money is needed to:

Promptly meet emergencies such as the two influenza epidemics, when San Francisco Chapter expended \$117,000, cared for 60,000 patients, saved innumerable lives and succored thousands of distressed families;

Maintain social and recreational facilities for more than 26,000 patients in army, navy and public health service hospitals;

Help 125,000 families whose bread winners perished for their country in the great war;

**Where Disaster Strikes  
The Red Cross Is There**



**Last year in the U.S. the  
Red Cross aided more than  
30,000 victims of flood,  
fire, tornado or other  
unavoidable disaster**

**You are called to do  
your part by renewing  
your Membership**

Stay with the American army of occupation in Europe, comprising about 18,000 officers and men;

Relieve human distress caused by famine, pestilence, earthquake, fire, flood or other unavoidable disaster.

Anyone who may be overlooked in the canvass can enroll at 100 Montgomery street, or any of these street booths: Market and Third streets, Montgomery and Bush, Market and Stockton, Geary and Grant avenue, Market at the Emporium, Polk and Sutter, Columbus avenue and Broadway, Clement and Sixth avenue, Haight and Masonic avenue, Geary and Fillmore, Sixteenth and Mission, Twenty-second and Mission. In each of the down town department stores facilities for enrollment will also be established.

"Keep Her on the Job."



**THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.**

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.  
By John E. Bennett.

(Continued.)

How Communism, Having Reduced Population to the Free Land State, by Operation of Forces Within Itself, Extinguishes Itself, Returning Society Again to Individualism and the Protective System, Thus Completing a Cycle of Human Progress.

Communism, through its phases of Progressivism and Socialism, is, as we have remarked, operating in a nation long before the government finally falls to a fully Communistic regime. Progressivism is any performance by the State in industry aside from its maintenance of order on the strict lines of equal rights of the people. A law that defines homicide and prescribes its penalty is not a Progressive law. It is a law of order, for no one has a right to kill another. But the Jones Act, marking a return to the discarded

Navigation Acts, whereby a group of persons engaged in transportation use the force of the State that they may benefit through impeding others in their equal rights to conduct transportation, is a Progressive law. Thus Protective society comes to abound with these Progressive laws, comprising together a phase of Communism, long anterior to the State succumbing to a Socialist administration, to be succeeded by an out-and-out Communist group, the latter transpiring through a revolution, for it can never occur through an election.

So we see there are really four stages in the evolution of a nation into a Communist State: first we have a long career of gradual industrial development, with low prices and rising prosperity of the general people. In this stage free land is present, if not within the nation, then somewhere beyond to which the people may have access. The hard times which the Protective System in its normal functioning produces is relieved by vast emigration, persons pushing out from the centers and spreading over the free lands. In this period also there are few wars, interspersed with long intervals of peace; while the general trend is toward as ever-widening scope of individual freedom, achieved through legislation.

The second phase arises when free land is exhausted. This is characterized by the wealth of the people rapidly drawing into few hands, by the sudden rise of protective groups everywhere in society, each group based upon a community of interest, and seeking legislation to protect itself against every other group and the general people. In this phase prices begin to move upward and with a zig-zag motion, continuously ascend. It is marked by small and great wars occurring at shortening intervals. Society reeks with Progressive laws, each curtailing the freedom of the individual and lessening Initiative, while the labor world is in ebullition. There are spells of unemployment, some of them of great magnitude in point of idle numbers. Industry shapes itself into privileged groups, first the entrepreneurs in corporations and the laborers in unions, then, toward its close there ensues a kind of merger whereby many of the laborers, through the doors of their unions, are admitted to the table of the capitalists and become a part of their body against the general people. In this stage also Socialism as a political entity, with its doctrines and tenets, begins to arise with a yearly increasing vote.

The third stage is where the government by popular vote passes into the hands of the Socialists. The adherents of this type of Communism do not think they are Communists; and they act consistently antagonistic to the "radicals." There is not a great deal of difference in the administration of the Socialist government and that of the Protective System proper, save that Socialism goes farther in the direction of State operation of industry than did the government which it succeeded. In the chancellory of Socialism sits

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J. W. Davis

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alike the imperialist, the militarist, the capitalist (monopolist) and the Socialist with his diluted Marxian doctrines. Under Socialism the kartel, or the corporate trust, which before was conducted by the private capitalist operating by virtue of the seven monopolies, becomes a State affair with all its monopolies intact. It is handled by the same capitalists who previously owned it,—or owned some fragment of it, the major part of the property having been absorbed by the State through various forms of "regulation" administered by commissions. In so far as the rich in their possessions go, there is little variation between the deliverances which they were compelled to make under the Protective System proper with its income and super taxes, taxes on estates, and other taxes in their multi-forms, and these they yield under Socialism. Generally speaking, the principle of private property under Socialism is adhered to, though there is always talk and promises by government of seizing the agricultural lands and distributing them among the tenant farmers this point is never reached, further than to forcibly compel the land owners to sell pieces of their large tracts at prices fixed by the government. The government itself purchases areas, which it subdivides and sells to farmers upon long time payment contracts, with extensions of State bank loans to those buying—an operation showing little or no advance upon what was being done by the government under the Protective System proper. The Socialist government is furiously assailed by the full-fledged Communists, who under the names of "lefts," "radicals" or "reds" insistently seek to overthrow it and finally succeed in doing so, for economic conditions continue to tighten with an accelerated pace, and though Socialism is a stage of Communism, the Socialist government is merely an evolutionary form of the Protective System on its way into the Communistic State.

The fourth stage is Communism. People do not enter upon Communism willingly. With all its prismatic promises, and all the belief it engenders in a better state of society for the great multitude with the laborers as chief distributors of wealth instead of the property-owning group as now, it presents an order of existence which rebukes desire. Men do not inherently wish to live by State regulation. They wish to be free, to have the State dipping into their affairs just as little as possible. It is not because they want Bolshevism that people ultimately turn to it; it is because there seems to be no escape from it. It is a thing which they have retreated towards, which they have reached under pressure of economic stress growing ever worse, the rising tide of the intolerable mire and mucus always encroaching upon a margin who hitherto have been comfortably circumstanced, and who fall melted and struggling in the frightful welter, the submerged mass becoming constantly a larger body of society, until Bolshevism seems to them to be a refuge. And they are not dismayed by the exhibition of poverty and disease in which Russia is now plunged, and which is held up to the world by the House of Privilege as an exhibition of society under Communism. For they reply that any people would present such spectacle who had been the victims of incessant war. In this they are not correct, for war opposes poverty. The warring people are strong and well nourished. It is not war which has made Russia what it is; but for her war her Communism must ere this have passed away. The people abroad believe that Communism in Russia has had no trial, save that trial which has shown that it is able to fight and often to defeat encroachments, civil and foreign, which have been aided by the capitalist world. They want Bolshevism to have its trial in peace. But those who speak thus do not know that the state of constant war attended in this case by famine and

pestilence, is the normal condition of Communism, which can never exist in peace.

#### No Relief to Society Furnished by the Single Tax.

Those in the nation who ultimately turn it to Bolshevism do not believe that the Single Tax furnishes any means of relief from the increasing strain. In this their instinct is better than their reason, for while they do not understand the Single Tax, yet their conclusion concerning it is completely correct. The Single Tax is merely a round-about road into Communism; for by communizing the value of land—the social value—it has accomplished a large measure of Communism. With the government installed under full Single Tax there would only remain the communizing of the unit value—the value of things and services—and full Communism would be achieved. That this condition would rapidly be reached the analyses conclusively show. At the proposal of the Single Taxers to expropriate to the State the value of land the mind naturally rebels. Human instinct is against it. For individual ownership of land is at the very basis of individualism itself. The Communist objects to the Single Tax because it is only a half-way measure; it does not go far enough; while the non-Communist opposes it for the Communism which it contains.

At the quivering edge of full Communism there is for society but one hope—that is the Call System. They may yet abolish monopoly; they may expunge privilege; they may bring forth freedom and equal right, and it will save the nation and the world from the sloughing off of population, which it is the quality of the latter stages of the Protective System and Communism to visit upon society. But there can be no temporizing; no bolstering up monopoly and preserving it through this or that bit of legislation called "reform," whereby the State is made to visit a punishment or make a provision for some incident of monopoly's effects. The whole catalog of the seven monopolies must pass with one blow, in one measure, in one bill in Congress, or society is lost in its present numbers, since Communism is certain to come; and as it comes and when it comes population will be reduced, down to the free land basis.

(To be continued. Copyrighted, 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

The secret of success is in oneself, not in "pulls," outside influence, capital. This is one of the reasons that the poor young man and young woman who find themselves utterly dependent upon their own effort are largely the ones who win out in life, because their very lacks drive them into themselves as their only chance. The history makers are those who have been forced to make their own way in the world, compelled to "sink or swim," on their own initiative. They are the ones who have pushed civilization up.—Orison Swett Marden, in Chicago Daily News.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?



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**COMMUNISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.**

By A. Merrheim,

Secretary of the Federation of Metal Trades of France.

In a previous article I have proven that communism has nothing in common with either socialism or trade unionism. The reason is that communism cannot exist or maintain itself except through a dictatorship of an individual or a small group of persons imposing upon their adherents an iron discipline, maintained by force and an army of mercenaries. As I wrote thus I had not yet seen the reports of the two socialist comrades sent to Russia, Messrs. Cachin and Frossard. But since then we have a confirmation of the fact from the pen of Frossard in the *Populaire* of August 12th. He sought to explain this question: "How is the dictatorship of the proletariat going to work?" He answers: "In the same manner as the Bolshevik party itself. Through the central committee, composed of nineteen members, which makes all important decisions and is the virtual ruler."

Thus we understand full well that it is the central committee of nineteen members that is "the virtual ruler," and, if so, it is simply foolish to talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Is this the kind of dictatorship that is to be imposed upon the French proletariat?

But they came farther from the truth when they asked him this question: "Do the intellectuals belong to the party?" He answered: "Not any. Socialism in Russia, however, has assumed a marked proletarian character."

Now the fact is that not one of the nineteen who constitute the virtual leadership of Russia is a worker. All of them, Lenine, Trotsky, Radek, Kykoff, Tchitcherine, Kamenev, etc., are all descendants of middle class or princely families. All of them without exception are intellectuals. And so keenly does the author of the statement sense the ridiculousness of it that he hastens to say: "The communist party numbers 630,000 of whom 90,000 are peasants. This may not seem many, but the members are chosen with great care. The discipline is strict within the party. Every active (militant) member is at the complete disposition of his group."

The ridiculousness of the dictatorship of the proletariat becomes still more apparent when reading in *L'Humanite* that this central committee and the 600,000 members "constitute the armor of the proletariat, and have been able to unite the whole nation almost against the Polish imperialism."

Thus, by appealing to the national and imperialistic sentiments that held together the czar's regime the bolshevist party is able to exercise its sway over Russia's 120 million people. And the character of that danger was well expressed by Zinovieff at the close of the second congress of the Third International in these words:

"Once in accord with its organizations, we shall be ready and armed to attack the capitalism of the world."

I may be permitted to make such a lengthy preamble, as I thought it necessary to show how before arming themselves to attack the capitalism of the world, these imperialistic communists have undertaken to first down international trade unionism by attacking it in every imaginable way by means of slander, lies, backbiting and poison.

It was at this alleged third general congress of Russian trade unionists, held at Moscow April 6, 1920, that the declaration of war was issued against trade unionism. I say "alleged third congress of Russian trade unionists," because it was called together simply for the purpose of enabling the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of Russia, that is to say the nineteen intellectuals composing it, to get control of the Russian trade unions and to keep them under the dictatorship of "The Central Bureau of Russian Trade Union Workers, and that bureau was to

accomplish the militarization of labor in Russia, or making all labor compulsory in the Russian workshops.

"We have," said Lenine to the said congress, "an army of three million workers organized into trade unions, and should like to see our 600,000 communists constitute the advance guard of this great army."

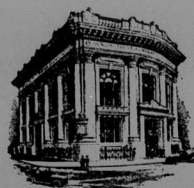
The said congress took up the question of a new trade union international. By whom was the matter broached? Was it by those Russian workers whom we might say are the proletariat: No, but by orators such as the following. Zinovieff, Lenine, Kykoff, Trotsky, Boukharine, Radek and Kalinine. It was at the conclusion of their oratory that the resolution was passed calling for such a new international. One of them only, Trotsky, is perhaps a worker and spoke in the name of the central committee of Russian workers. The one who spoke first, Kalinine, said, that the first task of Russian trade unionists is the support of the power of the soviets, because this power is that of the proletariat, and because the trade unionists are part of the proletariat. It could not be stated in any clearer language that without trade unions the soviets will be powerless, a matter I shall revert to later on.

Boukharine spoke next in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and he was followed by Zinovieff, who made the proposal for a new international, as follows:

"Dear comrades: The Executive Committee of the Communist International maintains the view that the object of the communist international should be not only to unite in a strong organization all political labor parties, but also the trade unions and other economic organizations of the proletariat. In that respect the communist international seeks to revive the traditions of its glorious predecessor the First International of which Marx and Engels were the leaders. The program for this congress contains the proposal to organize a trade union international. That object can no longer be deferred. The socialist traitors of the whole world, supported by the world's capitalism, seek to revive the first international among the conservative trade unions. The Second International has fallen down like a house of cards. And all the honest elements among the world's socialists have left

the traitorous Second International as people shun an infected house, while the conservative social democrats seek to preserve themselves by getting into the good graces of the craft movement, and we must admit, that of late they have met with considerable success."

The matter could not be stated less honestly, and Zinovieff lies scientifically when he says that the socialist members of the Second International seek to preserve themselves by getting into the good graces with the trade unions, to which they never belonged and whose congresses

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they have never attended. And by what right can he assume to call them conservative (yellow) when he never belonged to a union or had a right to belong to one?

He continues to give us further information as to the objects of the bolshevists. He says:

"The Communist International will do its utmost in support of the revolutionary trade union movement, which is manifest in all countries and is developing upon an international scale. The Executive Committee of the Communist International has the best assurances that it will have delegates at its next congress representing the entire trade union movement of the world and that thus the trade unions will become incorporated into the Communist International.

"Those revolutionary trade unions, which are still dominated by the bourgeoisie and the socialist traitors, will need our continued support. We feel certain that this congress will provide funds to be at the service of our struggling brothers in foreign lands. We propose also that this congress appropriate the old funds of the Russian trade unions, which are now of little use at home, and that they be used to establish a fund for the support of foreign radical (red) trade unions." And to the same purpose he also said:

"The great trade unions of Russia will undertake the glorious historic mission of creating a real live and efficient international union of proletarians, that will establish the real dictatorship of the proletariat and that shall be prepared to render every assistance necessary to maintain and defend it."

Radek followed in a speech supporting the proposal of Zinovieff. He said: "The International proletariat does not fight to reorganize the capitalistic system, but to destroy it completely. In this revolutionary struggle all the revolutionary elements will consciously unite with the Third International which is the world revolution incarnate. The Russian trade unions that have defeated Russian capitalism by the aid of the Communist Party, cannot stay out of the Third International, wherefore this congress will declare itself in favor of joining it, and thereby invite the revolutionary labor organizations of the whole world to become part of it and imitate the example of Russian trade unionists.

The above simple remarks show how the bluff worked to bring about the amalgamation of Russian trade unionism and the Communist International. The bluff becomes still more clear by turning to the following despatch in the Populaire of August 10, 1920:

"Copenhagen, August 8.—The Trade Union International in session at Moscow has elected its Executive Committee, with Iosovski as president. Rosmer is to represent the red French trade unions on the said committee."

Now all in France who know Rosmer know him to be an English professor, that he belongs to the radical group connected with the Vie Ouvriere, and that he neither does nor can belong to a trade union. And such a man is the representative of the "red French trade unions."

It is too funny, but the bluff was required to impress other nationalities with the idea that numerous French trade unions already belong to the International controlled by Lenine and his 630,000 communists.

It was also helpful, they thought, in bringing about a division or schism in the labor movement, as is indicated in the following part of the despatch: "The bolshevist papers publish a program worked out at Moscow, which contemplates the abolition of the craft union international of Amsterdam through a committee under the auspices of the Third International which has for its purpose the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The program provides for the establishment of bolshevist centers among the trade unions and for communist propaganda."

This is the program contemplated to be carried out throughout the world and especially in France. A business of division and destruction.

Such a business of disintegration to the point of impotency will have as a consequence the success of the reactionary tendencies, and to make reaction supreme in France, and to make capitalism in our country unconquerable. This question will be discussed at Orleans, and it will be clearly and unequivocally decided. There we shall defend our trade union principles against the attacks of militarism, imperialism, and the lovers of the dictatorship of politics and crazy ambitions.

#### PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

Los Angeles, Oct. 22.—The precinct system of organizing inaugurated by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council a year ago is proving to be all its most zealous advocates claimed for it at the inception.

Under the direction of Vice-President John S. Horn of the Council, who is devoting his entire time to the work, the names, addresses and affiliation of more than 15,000 trade unionists—almost half the total number in the city—have been written on cards. These cards have been listed in their respective precincts, the regular precinct maps issued by the city being used for the purpose. A captain is selected in each precinct and a list of unionists in the precinct is given to him. Precinct meetings are held, at which reports are acted upon relative to union and non-union products sold at the stores in the precinct, also as to non-union men residing in the precinct who have expressed a willingness to become members of the union of their craft.

As a result of this method of operating there has been a considerable increase in the demand for merchandise bearing the union label, together with a steady stream of applications for membership in the various labor organizations.

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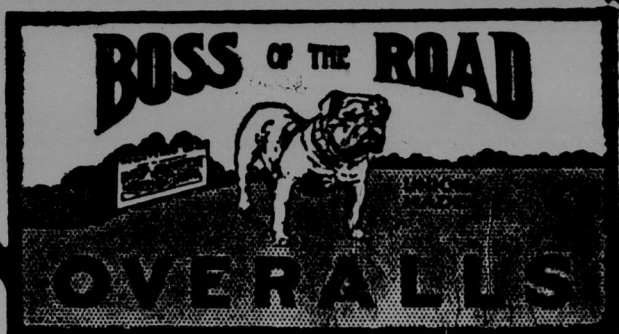
So says the man who does hard work, to whom cheap overalls would be an expensive proposition. He buys and wears Boss of the Road Overalls, because he has found that no other overalls give him so much value, so much comfort, so much durability for his money.

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

The union shop is a challenge to absolutism in industry. In the union shop the employer is shorn of autocratic power to set wages, hours and working conditions. Here, joint bargaining is the rule. The workers have a voice. In the non-union shop the employer is master. This employer is less frank than the Roman slave owner and the feudal baron, both of whom controlled the lives of their chattels. But his purpose is the same—mastery over the men and women of toil. He makes no pretense of superiority and divine right, as did other autocrats. He talks of liberty and equal opportunity. His liberty is to have each worker, single-handed, pit his wit and his need to labor against a trustified industry that is powerful enough to defy government, debauch the judiciary and corrupt public opinion. His equal opportunity is for workers to be content with wages set by him or by officials of the state who can be controlled by him. This employer believes in labor organizations—if he has “the last guess.” He must be the court of last resort, have the final word in every dispute. To talk of liberty where non-unionism exists is mockery. There can be no democracy where employers have personally controlled company “unions,” and welfare systems as did slave owners who boasted of their kind treatment to vassals. There are only two systems in industry—union and non-union. The union system rests on collective bargaining and the workers' right to be represented by persons of their own choosing. The non-union system rests on individual bargaining with the worker pleading his own case or by a person the employer approves. The non-union system is never referred to as such by feudal employers. Their publicity agents coin catchy phrases to cloak this un-American system. Their “open shop,” “free labor” and similar terms are tricky, deceitful and misleading. Man's noblest ideals are “gutterized” by these labor exploiters who would destroy independence in their workers. These non-union employers, these petty autocrats, lack the courage of German militarists who boldly declared: “Might makes right.” The need for trade union agitation and education was never so urgent. The difference between the union and non-union systems should be stressed at meetings, by discussion and every other publicity method. Unionism means resistance to wrong. Non-unionism means docility, servility and “squaw men.”

## Sunday Closing Law

The San Francisco Labor Council, after a comprehensive study of Sunday closing laws, found that every civilized country in the world has some form of Sunday closing laws and practically every State in the Union has laws closing certain kinds of business on Sunday, voted to call all interested parties—both employers and employees—together, to discuss the situation. Then, working on the principle of exempting those that desired exemption, drew up a bill and presented it to the Supervisors so that it might be enacted into law, providing for the more general observance of Sunday as a day of rest.

The State Supreme Court in 1918 in *Ex Parte Sumida* decided that a law closing places of business on Sunday was constitutional and that our legislative bodies were to decide what it was reasonable to close.

Chief Justice Fuller, a man whose opinion the people of this country respect, said in the case of *Petit vs. Minnesota*, “The Sunday Closing Law requirement is a cessation from labor. In its enactment the legislature has given the sanction of law to a rule of conduct which the entire civilized world recognizes as essential to the physical and mental well-being of society. Upon no subject is there such a concurrence of opinion among philosophers and statesmen of all nations as on the necessity of periodical cessation from labor. One day a week is the rule, founded on experience and sustained by science. The closing of certain businesses on Sunday is advocated on the ground that by it the general welfare is advanced, labor protected and the mental and physical well-being of society promoted.”

Not often are employers and employed of one mind in the matter of legislation for their trade, and when this condition occurs, it brings added weight to the conclusion that such legislation is just and proper, and when this rarity occurs the public should take notice of their demands.

With most trades the matter of closing presents no problem, because there is no business to be done on what is recognized as the off day; but in the businesses that this ordinance covers, the few who refuse to close compel all others to keep open, hence the reasonable demand for an ordinance making closing uniform.

Thousands of business men in this city have the true American spirit and desire to grant their employees a day of rest each week, but are forced by their competitors to keep open every day or quit the business because others keep open.

At the committee hearing before the Supervisors on Thursday, October 14th, practically all the retail business organizations had strong committees present and co-operated with the Labor Council. There was no opposition and the enthusiasm was high as representatives of different business organizations informed the committee why they, as employers, desired the measure. Three amendments were asked for and allowed.

Among the organizations having committees present that favored the ordinance were the Retail Grocers' Association, Wholesale Bakers' Association, North Beach Merchants' Association, Barber Shop Proprietors' Association, Retail Clothiers' Association, Butchers' Board of Trade, Retail Bakers' Association and the Labor Council.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Among the political demands of socialist parties generally is the one calling for the establishment of a single representative legislative assembly, and the abolishment of every "house of lords," "senate" or other "first chamber." In Sweden, however, the sentiments among radicals may suffer a change, as may be noted from the following item in one of the Swedish newspapers: "Ivar Wennerstrom notes with some satisfaction in the left-socialist paper, *Nya Norrland*, that General Consul Fredrik Strom after being defeated as a candidate for a seat in the Second Chamber at the election in Stockholm, succeeded in being elected to the First Chamber. In that connection he remarks as follows: 'It is really a blessing for us left-socialists that we have a first chamber serving as a retreat for such Stockholmians as cannot be elected for a seat in the Second Chamber. This is not the first time, as once West Norrland district saved Lindhagen and Norrbotten district saved Carl Winberg in the same way as Strom was saved for our party in the last election. God knows if we hereafter will dare to abolish the First Chamber.'

There is the usual amount of speculation as to what the recent national election means, and to just what the causes of the great reversal were. There are as many different opinions advanced in answer as there have been as to the cause of the fall of the Roman Empire. Whoever had a grievance of any kind attributes the turning out of the Democratic party to that particular thing. The only persons not actively discussing this phase of the election are the job chasers who are more concerned with whether they are going to be able to land the coveted prize. Andrew Jackson was a Democrat and contended that to the victors belong the spoils, and without considering themselves inconsistent the job chasers believe that to be a good doctrine just now. So the scramble is already on for the choice places and will continue for a long time. Meanwhile the ordinary, every-day, plodding American citizen is wondering what is going to be done for the people as a whole, whether taxes are to be reduced, whether the cost of living is to continue to soar and whether unemployment is to menace their welfare during the next few years, and these are the real questions to be answered and solved.

The recent election demonstrated clearly that the overwhelming majority of the people of the State of California are opposed to prohibition and are thoroughly disgusted with the absurd Volstead act. The majority given against the Harris law indicated as nothing else could the manner in which the Legislature which ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution represented the people of this State. Another straw leaning in the same direction was the defeat of the prohibition fanatic of Los Angeles for re-election to Congress. These two instances serve notice upon all representatives in Congress from California that they are expected to work for and vote for the repeal of the unenforceable Volstead act. The law could not be enforced without the employment by the government of millions of sneaks and spys, and a law which needs such assistance is unfit to be upon the statute books. If the people favor a law there is no great difficulty in enforcing it, but when a few people endeavor to force their ideas and ideals upon the many enforcement is impossible. The Volstead act belongs to this category and should be speedily wiped out in the interest of the enforcement of all just laws. If it is not amended within the bounds of reason it will continue to breed disrespect for all laws.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Johnny—What makes the new baby at your house cry so much, Tommy?

Tommy—It don't cry so very much—and, anyway, if all your teeth were out, your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I guess you'd feel like crying yourself.—London Ideas.

"Do you say that your hens 'sit' or 'set'?" asked the precise pedagog of the busy housewife.

"It never matters to me what I say," was the quick reply. "What concerns me is to learn, when I hear the hen cackling, whether she is laying or lying."—Farm and Fireside.

"Is this the hosiery department?" said the voice over the phone.

"Yes," replied the weary saleslady.

"Have you any flesh-colored stockings in stock?" asked the voice.

"Yes," replied the weary saleslady. "Whaddy ya want—pink, yellow, or black?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lee County, Mississippi, has had a health campaign in which prizes were offered for health slogans contributed by school children. Four thousand slogans were produced; the first prize was won by this: "Chew your food; you have no gizzard." Fifteen hundred mile-posts bearing this and other useful health precepts were erected by enterprising merchants throughout the county.—The Outlook (New York).

"Crop failures?" asked the old-timer.

"Yes, I've seen a few in my day. In 1854 the corn crop was almost nothing. We cooked some for dinner, and my father ate fourteen acres of corn at one meal!"

A flea who felt phlebotomous

Assailed a Hippopotomus;

The Hippo, he

Sat on the flea,

And, goodness gracious! what a muss!

A rather green countryman had just returned from his first visit to New York.

"Well, Si," said the postmaster, "what did you think of the metropolis?"

"Wat say?" gawked the other, stumped by so big a word.

"I asked you how did you like the metropolis?"

"Oh, that—'twant open," said Si.—Boston Transcript.

"Pack my box with five dozen liquor-jugs," is the shortest sentence containing all the letters of the English alphabet, and there is no law against liquor-jugs so long as there is no liquor in them.—Concord Monitor.

Two friends met in the Strand the morning after an airplane raid. "Any damage done your way?" the first one asked.

"Damage! Rather!" answered the other. "Father and mother were blown clean out of the window. The neighbors say it's the first time they've been seen to leave the house together in seventeen years."—New York Globe.

A returned vacationist tells us that he was fishing in a pond one day when a country boy who had been watching him from a distance approached him and asked, "How many fish yer got, mister?"

"None yet," he was told.

"Well, yer ain't doin' so bad," said the youngster. "I know a feller what fished here for two weeks an' he didn't get any more than you got in half an hour."—Boston Transcript.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### LAUGH.

Build for yourself a strongbox  
Fashion each part with care;  
Fit it with hasp and padlock;  
Put all your troubles there.  
Hide therein all your failures,  
And each bitter cup you quaff,  
Lock all your heartaches within it,  
Then—sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell no one of its contents,  
Never its secrets share;  
Drop in your cares and worries,  
Keep them forever there.  
Hide them from sight so completely,  
The world will never dream half,  
Fasten the top down securely.  
Then—sit on the lid and laugh!

—Selected.

### THANKS TO THE PEOPLE.

A vote of thanks to the people of San Francisco who helped to make Amendment 37 a law at the polls on Tuesday, was tendered last Friday at a meeting of the Educational Conference at the headquarters of the Commonwealth Club, 153 Kearny street.

A statement issued at the meeting, reads as follows:

"To the People of San Francisco:

"The Educational Conference desires to thank the people of San Francisco for their loyal support and intelligent discrimination in adopting Charter Amendment No. 37 and defeating Charter Amendment No. 25.

"It has been a severe and unprecedented civic contest, not for men or offices, but for what the best educational thought and experience demand for the welfare of our public schools. Now that the contest is over let us get together in true Democratic spirit and carry out the wish of the people as expressed at the polls.

"We can appreciate the difficulty of even the best intentioned to become correctly informed of the real points at issue, in the heat of a great epoch-making national campaign. To the majority of the electors, however, the issue was sufficiently clear. The verdict imposes on us all the responsibility for providing such educational leadership and facilities as shall promote the best interest of pupils, parents and teachers.

"In all sincerity we call upon all the people of San Francisco, regardless of creed, politics or social condition, to dedicate themselves to this important task.

"EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE,

"By Emilio Lastreto, Chairman.

"Amy S. Steinhart, Secretary."

Other members of the conference present were: Theodore Johnson and James W. Mullen of the San Francisco Labor Council, C. W. Pike and Mrs. Jesse H. Steinhart of the Public Education Society, Paul Eliel of the San Francisco Real Estate Board, Mrs. L. Frank of the San Francisco Center, J. M. Kepner and E. A. Walcott of the Commonwealth Club, Miss Julia George of the Juvenile Protective Association, Dr. C. F. Griffin, Dr. Frank Fischer, F. C. Ruppel, Dr. Samuel Langer, Dr. Adelaide Brown, and L. A. Ireland, campaign manager for Amendment 37.

The following committee was appointed to watch the legislative progress of the amendment: James W. Mullen, J. M. Kepner, Fred H. Meyer, Mrs. L. Frank and L. A. Ireland.



# TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Mr. Edward S. Belcher, who met death on his ranch in the Atlanta district, near Stockton, Cal., last Sunday, had been a member of the Typographical Union for more than thirty years. Mr. Belcher was born in San Francisco fifty-five years ago, and received his early education in the public schools of this city. He chose printing as his calling, and spent the greater portion of the time he devoted to that occupation in the composing room of the San Francisco Morning Call. In 1903 he and his life-long friend, Mr. John S. Phillips, decided to leave the Call and engage in the linotype business for themselves. For ten years all went well until Mr. Belcher's health became impaired, and, with the hope of improving it, he gave up the printing business, purchased a ranch near Stockton and moved there with his family. The news of his sad demise was a surprise and a great shock to his vast circle of friends. To know "Ned," as he was popularly called, was to love him. He was a real prince among men—genial, courteous, happy, hospitable and generous to a fault. "Ned" Belcher was never known to deny a friend a favor if it was within his power to grant it. He was blind to the weaknesses of mankind, seeing only the good qualities of those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Belcher was gifted with a magnificent barytone voice, which he never failed to use for the pleasure of his friends or for the benefit of any worthy cause. A more loving and devoted husband and father and a truer friend could not be found. He leaves two sons, Robert M. and Frank E. Belcher, and his wife, who, before her marriage, was Miss Grace Fisher, to mourn his loss. His brother, Frank Belcher, a noted barytone and member of the Lambs' Club of New York, is now prominent as a motion picture star. The funeral of Mr. Belcher was held Tuesday, November 9, from the Park View Chapel, near Stockton. The remains were cremated at Park View Crematory.

At the exhibition of American printing held in New York City in May and June of this year under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, in competition with catalogs from all over the United States, a catalogue printed in San Francisco was awarded the silver medal of the Institute. This was the "Catalog of the Loan Exhibition of Rembrandt's Etchings and Drawings," printed for the Palace of Fine Arts of this city by Taylor & Taylor. Speaking of this catalog the "American Printer," in a review of the work shown at the printing exhibition, has this to say: "On the same side of the room in another frame was a catalog from the Pacific Coast that the jury voted as being worthy of the silver medal. It is one of the splendid specimens from the presses of Taylor & Taylor, San Francisco, and was a catalog of an exhibition of drawings and etchings by Rembrandt. It was about 8x11 inches in size and was covered with a light gray-blue antique paper. The copy on the cover, set in Caslon capitals with Rembrandt's initial as a mark, was printed in dark blue ink. The inside pages were set in twelve-point Caslon with notes in eight-point and printed in black on white antique paper. Half-tone reproductions on coated stock were inserted. It gave the writer much satisfaction to learn that this California printshop had received such prominent recognition."

The Hart-Konkel Printers' Supply Company is a new concern of interest to the printing trade in this city. The company supplies leads, slugs and rules made of linotype metal. Mr. Konkel has been a member of the International Typographical Union for more than ten years, and came here from Omaha, Neb. Mr. Hart also comes from the Middle West, and is a salesman

with several years' experience. Both are young men, and believe their venture will be successful. They are able not only to supply the trade with strip material, but other necessities of printers. If Mr. Konkel proves as competent in business as he was as a "jour" in the composing room, the success of the new enterprise is assured.

Here's a new angle in labor disputes. The compositors of the Bergisch-Maerkische Zeitung at Elberfeld, Germany, refused to put an editorial in type in which the editor, under the caption, "Sabotaging the Constitution," criticised the methods adopted by the Printers' Union. The publisher of the paper notified the typesetters that he could not approve of their procedure, which, he said, was tantamount to a censorship exercised by technical employees and calculated to establish a dangerous precedent for the publishing interests in general. The compositors thereupon walked out. Wonder what would happen in Indianapolis if a group of members of the International Typographical Union of North America would at any time take similar action!

A recent arrival at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs is Edward H. Donahue, more familiarly known as "Mike," from New York Typographical Union No. 6, of which he had been an active member for the last thirteen years. After completing his apprenticeship in Reno, Nev., Mr. Donahue moved to Sacramento, where he worked three years. He then came to San Francisco, where he was employed on various newspapers for a number of years. He remained here until shortly after the big fire of 1906, when he went to Denver. After having sojourned in the Colorado capital a month, he proceeded east, going by way of Colorado Springs, Kansas City and Chicago, in each of which cities he made brief visits. He was employed for a few months in the government printing office at Washington, and from there went to New York. Accord-

ing to the Denver Labor Bulletin's Colorado Springs correspondent, Mr. Donahue was happy to meet many of his old friends there, and is

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# Which was the First Garment in America to Bear the Union Label ?

**Carhartt  
Overalls**

Made on the Pacific Coast



convinced the Home surroundings and Colorado climatic conditions will prove beneficial to his health.

The Grim Reaper has been unusually active among our fellow craftsmen during the last few weeks. George S. Lefford died in Sacramento November 8th. He is survived by his widow. Mr. Lefford was employed in the book and job section for a number of years in San Francisco. He was a man of fine character, a favorite with all those who enjoyed his acquaintance, and his death is deeply regretted, especially by his fellow workmen. Mr. Lefford, a native of Massachusetts, was 59 years old at the time of his death.

George Lathrow, who returned to the mainland some weeks ago, after a sixteen months' sojourn in the Hawaiian Islands, drew his traveling card and left San Francisco for the sunny south yesterday. Mr. Lathrow left no directions with Secretary Michelson as to where his "back pay" should be forwarded, but promised to keep in daily touch with the officers of the union, thereby obviating the possible miscarriage of the coveted coin. He intends to saunter through the south during the winter months and then accompany the robins on their first northerly flight in the springtime.

#### WARNED AGAINST RUSSIA.

Two of the Swedish metal workers' delegates to Russia, Axel Karlson and Karl Nejblick, have published their impressions of Russia in the Swedish paper "Social-Demokraten." In their opinion the only remedy for existing misery and difficulties of Russia is to obtain such new form of political government as will restore freedom of press and trade union activities as they exist in the countries of Western Europe, which are far better off in all respects than Russia, notwithstanding their subjection to capitalistic rule. The Swedish metal workers' delegation has published a warning to Swedish mechanics not to immigrate to Russia, which reads in part as follows:

"As appears from our report we did not succeed in arriving at an agreement regarding employment in Russia. If there are tradesmen who imagine that they might overcome the difficulties and succeed alone where we have failed, we think it our duty to warn them from any such thought. We had extreme difficulty in arranging for a return to Sweden of the few small groups of workers who had succeeded in getting there. Many of these were induced to go to Russia through their warm sympathies for the Russian revolution and their intense desire to assist in improving the conditions of the country, through their skill and work. But their enthusiasm has waned through the impotence of the persons responsible for the organization of the establishments and their ignorance of how to direct the work. It is our plain humanitarian duty to prevent others from going through the same hardships and suffering as these pioneers have been subjected to. There are still some dozens of Swedish workers who have in vain been waiting for a chance to return home. If our plan of organizing the immigration had been accepted and proper guaranty given, we would have been able to advise Swedish workers to immigrate to

Russia, which we cannot do now. We pointed this out to the Russian authorities, but all that they could answer was that we were right.

"The delegation made the following demands: That intending immigrants be guaranteed a weekly wage of 110 kroner (at present rate of exchange of 21c per krona, equal to \$23.10), such wage to be paid in advance each week, to the order of the worker at his home address, and proper security given that these payments be punctually met. Demanded also free fare to and from Russia, and a sum for each immigrant worker of 500 kroner (equal to \$105.00) for his personal expenses in preparing for the journey. The Soviet authorities declared that they would prefer single men or married men with small families. They were to advance to each immigrant before starting on the journey a sum equal to 25 days' wages for single men and for men with families a sum equal to 50 days' wages. With this money the immigrant would have to pay for meals and necessities during the journey to the Russian border. In Russia the government would furnish meals and necessities during the journey free of cost. The employment was to begin on the day the agreement was signed before the Russian agent, when his wages were to start, and be calculated on the basis of corresponding Russian rate of exchange. The wages are to be paid when the immigrant begins to perform work in Russia."

#### WHERE IS CALIFORNIA?

Twenty-one states have accepted the terms of the Federal Industrial Rehabilitation Act. These states, in the order of their acceptance, are: Nevada, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Arizona, Indiana, North Dakota, Oregon, Ohio, Georgia, Arkansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, Iowa, Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, Alabama, Utah, Mississippi and Texas.

The industrial rehabilitation law has been described as "an act to set up injured workers." It is based on the theory that an injured person is of more benefit to society and to himself if he is assisted, through training, to earn his living. The federal government appropriates to

each state an amount equal to that appropriated by the state for that purpose. The federal board approves the system of training that these states use.

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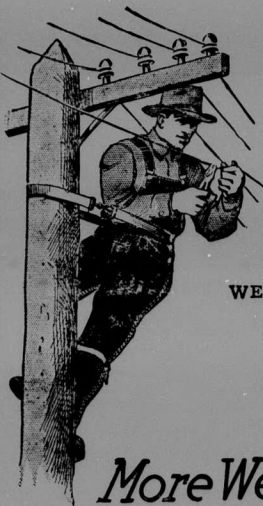
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# SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 5, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Retail Delivery Drivers—W. R. Otto, vice Peter F. Schunk. Shipyard Laborers—George Douglas, vice Alex. Stenson. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Bakers' Union,



## College Hill Reservoir

"Bernal Heights and Bernal Avenue were named for the family of Juan Francisco Bernal, a soldier of Anza's Company."—The Beginnings of San Francisco, by Eldredge.

College Hill is a spur of Bernal Heights, its name being reminiscent of St. Mary's College which stood just off the Mission Road near what is now the northern approach to the Mission Viaduct. College Hill Reservoir (to the northwest of Holly Park), was completed in May, 1871.

By means of a 30-inch pipeline with a capacity of eight million gallons daily, it receives water from Lakes San Andreas and Pilarcitos in San Mateo County. Its storage capacity is 14 million gallons.

It is 255 feet above sea level. Two distributing pipe lines carry its water to the "middle service area" of San Francisco—the territory elevated from 40 to 200 feet above city base.

"The site originally contemplated for the College was a block of six fifty-vara lots bounded by Larkin, Grove, Hayes and Polk Streets. It has been decided that this is a plat altogether too limited for the extensive plans contemplated, and Archbishop Alemany has allotted to the purpose a tract of 60 acres, originally intended for a cemetery, situated near the south line of the County, on the old San Jose Road and within six blocks of the line of the San Jose Railroad."—Henry G. Langley, 1861.

SPRING VALLEY  
WATER COMPANY

125, inclosing list of union cracker bakeries; and, on motion, copy referred to Labor Clarion.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting Council's assistance in negotiating new wage scale with Johnson Bros.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy between the Piano, Organ and Instrument Workers and the Wiley B. Allen Company, the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Brothers Bonsor, O'Connell and Army. The controversy between the Grocery Clerks' Union and the Elliott Grocery store was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

**Label Section**—Minutes of the Label Section were ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters—Donated \$100.00 to the Denver Central Labor Council; requested information relative to the Greek newspaper now being printed in this city. Hatters—Have been successful in getting part of government order; requested a further demand for the union label. Cigarmakers—Still on strike at Tampa, Florida; requested financial assistance.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved, that the Secretary be instructed to request Organized Labor to refrain from advertising the Emporium; carried.

Receipts—\$282.25. Expenses—\$165.15.

Council adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card, and button.

## LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held November 3, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present except G. L. Howard and I. P. Beban.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. **Communication**—From St. Louis Label Trades Section, minutes of October 8th; filed. Bills; referred to Trustees.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters report still gaining members and things are good with them. Casket Makers report that up to this time they have been unable to get any firm signed up on the American Federation of Labor agreements which will entitle them to the use of the bona fide union label of the American Federation of Labor for Federal unions; that they are signed up with three firms on individual agreements and expect to sign up one on the American Federation of Labor agreement; Label Section agreed to help all that it can. Gas Workers report not very encouraging for an immediate raise. Tailors report that they are beginning to reorganize the tailor shops again; that at the mass meeting they had over sixty present and expected a larger

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Assets

Deposits

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Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

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63,352,269.17

1,000,000.00

2,488,107.78

330,951.36



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attendance at their next meeting; that the merchant tailors were holding meetings every day and were doing everything they can to discourage tailors from joining the union; that they intend to issue a separate charter for these people. Boxmakers report union factories busy and non-union not busy; that they want to thank all those that supported them in their efforts to have the Nucoa Butter Co. place its work in a union shop again; that they are still gaining in members. Butchers, 115, report that they are still boycotting Chinese hams and bacon, and will soon have a list of grocers and ham and bacon stands that buy Chinese hams and bacon; that they are trying to have the local packers stamp their goods with a label as union made so as to identify their products from Chinese goods. Cigarmakers report things pretty good here except that E. Goss is still unfair; that the Tampa strike was still on and the strikers were in great want and are appealing for assistance; that the union was taking with regret and displeasure the attitude of the Musicians' Union and other organizations in selling scab cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos at their dances and entertainments, and that a stop should be put to such action of any union or show them up for what they are—traitors to their obligation. Cooks' Helpers report things going good for them; that the Red Cherry on Polk street was unfair; that their Business Agent was getting good results since he has been on the job. Grocery Clerks report that their wage scale was being paid by all that employed their members except Johnson Bros., Wreden & Co., D. Hader & Co., H. S. Elliott and Hollman & Co., and request that when patronizing these stores to demand the clerks' union button. Cracker Bakers report the National Biscuit Co. absolutely unfair, and were requesting the Pacific Sales Co. to remove this company's advertising from their store walls. Hoisting Engineers report that they are helping all they can to boost the union label; that they take exceptions to the attitude of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy on the Hetch Hetchy labor troubles in which he threatens to bring in strike-breakers; this should be taken up by the labor movement in general. Glove Workers again appeal for support in a demand for their union label.

**Agitation Committee**—Recommends newspaper publicity for the holidays; matter left in the hands of the Secretary and Brother Buehrer.

**Trustees**—Report favorably on all bills; ordered paid.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that Label Section send letter to Cigarmakers' Union, requesting them to ask permission to boycott the dance or entertainment of any union at which they have for sale scab cigars; carried. On the printing of election amendments relative to the quality of work and no union label, subject was referred to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

**Receipts**—Dues \$17.00; P. C. T., \$2.23.

**Bills**—Hall rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, \$12.00; W. G. Desepte, \$10.00; Herbert Lane, \$2.00.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet Wednesday, November 17, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

#### MEETING REJECTS PACKERS' DEMANDS.

More than 15,000 Chicago packing house workers attended one of the biggest mass meetings ever held by District Council No. 9 last week. This record-breaking affair was held in the vicinity of the stockyards. Its purpose was a timely and emphatic protest against the unreasonable demands the packers have submitted to Federal Judge Alschuler.

#### ORPHEUM.

Rejoicing, laughter, music and gorgeousness are the outstanding features of "The Spirit of Mardi Gras," headliner on next week's Orpheum bill. "The Spirit of Mardi Gras" in its true essence will live in this magnificent production, for the carnival idea was the thing uppermost in the minds of the producers. Stage pictures, beautiful in their conception and presentation, will combine with striking costumes and the work of able artists of song, dance and music to make this a spectacle extraordinary. Bert Baker serves a dual capacity in vaudeville, that of author and comedian, so that for his humor he looks to no one but himself. His present vehicle is a farce called "Prevarication" and deals with a husband who is a distant relative of Ananias, a jealous wife, a private secretary and his decidedly pretty fiancée. When it comes to card manipulation, Leipzig is as much ahead of his competitors as the ace is above the deuce. He wears the medal of the "Magic Circle," a society of English magicians. Marie Sabbott and George Brooks have put into a cocktail shaker some dances, some dialogues, some songs and some infectious laughs, mixed them with delightful personalities and will serve the whole as a Terpsichorean Cocktail. Claude and Marion continue in vaudeville with "The Argument Still Unsettled." As long as this argument remains without adjustment, theatergoers are assured fun a-plenty because the inability to arrive at an adjustment of their differences is responsible for an exceedingly funny exchange of repartee. Willie Hale and Brother are cosmopolites in vaudeville. Their turn is called "Bits of Vaudeville" and is a miscellaneous assortment of clever comedy, juggling, tumbling and xylophone playing. John and Nellie Olms, who style themselves "The Watch Wizards," are indeed wizards—wizards of the prestidigitator type, and their skillful and at times uncanny performance is with watches. The beautiful and accomplished Barr Twins, Evelyn and Gertrude, will remain one more week in their "Riot of Color."

#### SAFETY FOR SHIPBUILDING WORKERS.

Two public hearings to consider tentative shipbuilding safety orders are announced by the Industrial Accident Commission. The first will be held at the Union League building in Los Angeles on Tuesday, November 16, 1920, at 10 a. m., and the second at 525 Market street, San Francisco, on Tuesday, November 23, 1920, at 10 a. m.

For a number of months committees have been meeting in San Francisco and Los Angeles to formulate safety standards for those engaged in the shipbuilding industry. Men thoroughly familiar with conditions have served on the committees, and both employers and employees have had full representation.

A summary of the deaths and injuries among the employees of the shipbuilding plants in this State during 1918 shows that 59 men lost their lives, 262 sustained permanent injuries and 8506 suffered temporary injuries. The statistical information in the possession of the Commission states that 48 deaths, 233 permanent injuries and 7152 temporary injuries of the totals for 1918 were listed under "Boat building, iron or steel, where staging or scaffolding is used, not otherwise classified (including shop and yard work)."

The 1919 figures for shipbuilding show a substantial decrease in the death list, as compared to 1918, and the same applies to the permanent injuries. There were, in 1919, 38 deaths, 213 permanent injuries, and 5,144 temporary injuries. The seeming heavy reduction in the temporary injuries, as compared to 1918, is accounted for by a new method of tabulating industrial injuries generally adopted by the different States, whereby injuries that do not cause loss of time are excluded.

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The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## NEW ZEALAND IMITATES CALIFORNIA.

According to a letter from M. J. Reardon, secretary of the Wellington Freezing Works & Related Trades Employees' Union of Workers, received by an officer of the Labor Council, New Zealand workers are seeking to have that State adopt a compensation law modeled upon that of California.

During his visit in California last year, Mr. Reardon obtained such a favorable impression of California Workmen's Compensation Law and its administration by our Industrial Accident Commission that he took special pains to bring as much information back to New Zealand on the subject as could be furnished him here. Since then Will J. French, who himself was raised in New Zealand, has furnished valuable suggestions to the New Zealand authorities as to what should be done in the legislative field to bring about a rational system for compensation of injured workers in that country.

We take liberty to quote the following sentences from said letter:

"You will remember that you went with me to the Accident Insurance Department to look into the question of workers' compensation. Mr. French was very good. On my return to New Zealand I found that he had sent by mail large quantities of typewritten and printed matter and given me very full information by letter. As a result, we have been able to start a campaign for improvement to our New Zealand Act. The New Zealand Workers' Federation has been issuing a little trade journal. Through this journal we started off to urge amendments on the lines of your Californian act. When Parliament opened we issued the matter in pamphlet form and set out to persuade members of Parliament to take the question up. We have got a number of promises, but it is yet too early to say what the result will be. I am sending you one of the pamphlets. You will notice that Mr. Will J. French is really responsible for the whole of the opinions expressed therein. We are, however, endeavoring to go even further than your Californian act in the matter of compensation. We are really following the suggestions put forward by Mr. French in his 'Larger Idea' of Workers' Compensation."

## LABOR LIBRARY.

Through the purchase of the library of the former Bureau of Labor at Basel, the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, located at Geneva, Switzerland, has come into possession of one of the largest existing collections of books and documents dealing with labor questions. This library will be of great aid to the experts in the Office.

The library in question was founded by the International Association for Labor's Legal Defense in 1901. It was started by a few hundred volumes donated by the director of the bureau, Professor Stephan Bauer, and the president, Mr. Scherrer. By gifts, purchases, and a system of exchange of publications, it grew and became very valuable and extensive.

The Swiss Government's diplomatic service assisted in securing valuable works from foreign countries. Already in 1908 it had acquired 9762 statistical volumes, 1998 reports and proceedings of congresses and conventions, and other works totalling 14,135 volumes. The collection has grown in recent years so rapidly that until a complete catalogue is made, it is impossible to give the present number of volumes in the collection. One can imagine its extent by finding that the books fill seven halls, one gallery and one store room.

Besides furnishing the necessary material for the technical staff employed by the Office in making its investigations, the library is also open to the public. The books are classified in two grand divisions: Official and Private Publications. The former are classified as follows:

1, Laws; 2, Parliamentary Documents; 3, Administrative Reports; 4, Reports of Inspection Services; 5, Annual Statistics; 6, Industrial Statistics.

The Private Publications are classified as follows: 1, Works of authors; 2, works of societies; 3, works of labor organizations; 4, works of employers' organizations; 5, works of arbitration boards; 6, works of other social organizations; 7, congresses; 8, periodicals. There is also a special section for bibliographical works, manuals and dictionaries.

The Law Department contains the labor laws of every country in the world, including all decisions and regulations of labor bureaus of Europe, America and Australia. There are complete stenographic reports of the proceedings of the Australian Parliament.

Upon this solid foundation is to be built in the years to come the world's largest and most complete labor library.

The International Labor Office has undertaken to publish in pamphlet form the new labor laws and regulations of the various countries at a nominal price. The pamphlets are to be published in three languages—English, French and German. The first series of laws thus far issued are printed only in English and cover the most recent general labor laws of 29 countries, all members of the League of Nations.

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**THE NATIONAL ELECTION.**

Statement by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, November 5, 1920.

The non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor is more completely justified than ever and the futility of separate party action more convincingly demonstrated.

Every man in the house whose record of service was perfect has been re-elected.

Incomplete checking already shows that fifty Congressmen who were inconsiderate and hostile have been defeated.

This is one of the most impressive features of the entire election. Fifty time servers have been beaten.

Against these fifty who were defeated the working people have elected from fifty-five to sixty men whose records show fair and considerate service.

This represents a clear gain for integrity in government.

The new Congress also will show an increased number of men who hold union cards. Incomplete checking up of the results so far shows fifteen elected to the new Congress with the probability that final counting will show more than twenty, possibly twenty-five.

It is not to be said that the election was satisfactory in every respect. Every forward-looking man and woman must feel some deep regret because of the great plunge toward reaction. But democracy will right itself at the proper time and meanwhile the actual tabulation of results in Congress, the law-making body, shows a definite and specified gain for all that makes for progress and a response to the needs of our time.

The non-partisan campaign of the American Federation of Labor was primarily and most effectively a campaign in congressional districts. Its results were gained in the primaries and in the election. These results will serve as a constant reminder to all servants of special privilege and the ever-present and always impressive fact will be before the new Congress that fifty of the unfaithful and hostile were defeated by the organized workers of our Republic.

A notable American has said, "I would rather be right than be President." To be engaged in a righteous cause, to fight for freedom, for justice, for peace and human brotherhood, is of greater concern to the human family than is a passing success. The labor movement of America recognizes the tremendous struggle of the masses of the people in all history to obtain the right, and the setbacks they have often had to endure and the sacrifices they have had to make, decade by decade, cycle by cycle, in the march and the trend of the cause of freedom of America, forward, onward and upward.

Shortly the names of the men who have been fair and just and who have been re-elected and of those who have been unfair and antagonistic and defeated will be published by the American Federation of Labor.

Senator Harding has been elected President of

the United States. He will be as much my president as of any other citizen in our country. In any way that the American labor movement, including myself, can be of service it will, of course, be our duty and our pleasure.

**OAKLAND WATCHFUL.**

In the face of growing open-shop aggression in Oakland, the organized workers of Alameda County are being urged by their leaders to awaken to the probable need of united action to save the labor movement from gradual, piecemeal destruction.

It is becoming more and more evident, so recent speakers have said, that the employers are pursuing a plan to pull down the structure of organized labor a little at a time.

Open-shop notices are getting to be as common as postage stamps and the feeling prevalent that organized labor is in danger of annihilation. Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 117 voted last week to boycott the Judson Manufacturing Company, where the American plan was recently inaugurated. Following this action, members of Local 117 refused to enter the Judson plant. This has added to the confusion caused by the absence of rolling mill and open hearth furnacemen belonging to the International Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who were locked out by the Judson concern when the American plan was set up in violation of a union agreement.

Unskilled laborers have been hired by the company to do the work of the skilled furnace and rolling millmen who quit the plant. Though these laborers outnumber the skilled men who were locked out, they haven't succeeded in doing one-third of the work the union men did. A "heat" of 36 tons of metal was destroyed one night last week by incompetent furnace hands.

**WOULD OUTLAW STRIKES.**

The theory that strikes can be stopped by jailing workers rather than removing the cause of strikes is being urged in Oregon. Employing interests are behind a bill patterned after the Kansas law.

Under the proposed act if two persons agree to quit their employment they could be jailed as conspirators to hinder production. Picketing and the boycott would be forbidden and any trade union official who called a strike under instructions of his union could be fined \$5,000 and jailed for two years. Three judges, appointed by the governor, will have unlimited powers over the lives of the workers.

The State Federation of Labor has taken charge of opposition to this proposal, and Oregon trade unionists are sharpening their tomahawks for political agents of reaction who would handcuff workers to their jobs.

Unionists say cheap labor employers in Oregon will not have as easy sailing as in Kansas, where they took advantage of a manufactured public opinion when the miners were forced on strike to secure a living wage.

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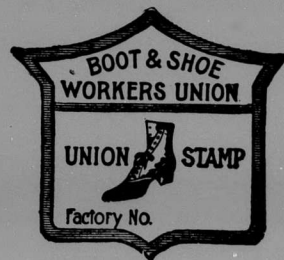
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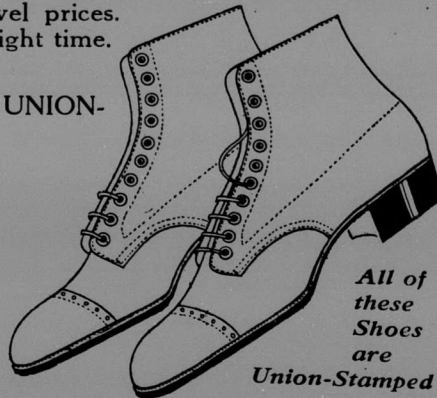
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### GARMENT WORKERS GAIN.

At Savannah, Ga., a short strike of garment workers employed by Alexander Brothers & Company resulted in a 20 per cent wage increase.

### INJUNCTION AGAINST MOLDERS DENIED

Injunctions restraining the Iron Molders' Union, Local No. 68, from interfering with the business of the Niles Tool Works Company, Hamilton, Ohio, were refused Monday by the Supreme Court.

### TEACHERS TO MEET.

"The California State Federation of Teachers convenes this Saturday, November 13th, at Sacramento. Delegates from the various locals will be in attendance, and in addition to the two delegates from the S. F. Federation of Teachers No. 61, members of this local will participate in the meetings at the convention. The keynote of the sessions will be constructive legislation and close co-operation with the California State Federation of Labor."

### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ELECT OFFICERS.

Officers, executive committee, and delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing year were elected at the regular monthly meeting of the Federal Employees' Union No. 1 held Tuesday in the Native Sons' building at 8 o'clock. Tuesday evening, November 23, a social dance and whist party will be held in the Native Sons' auditorium, it was announced.

### TITTLE BROS. PACKING CO. UNFAIR.

Tittle Brothers Packing Company of Gary, Ind., the concern that still is stubbornly opposing the just demands of its employees, is on the unfair list throughout the United States. This concern has absolutely refused to recognize any other demands, although many other firms in Gary have yielded long ago. It is only fair to the employees mostly concerned that every union man will do all he can to make known that Tittle Brothers Packing Company chose to remain unfair to the meat packing workers.

### TEAMSTERS UNITE.

Stillwater, Minn., teamsters and chauffeurs have organized and are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

### STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

An arbitration board has raised wages of stereotypers employed on Portland newspapers to \$8 per day or night work. Rates for apprentices are also agreed to.

Stereotypers employed in the Canadian Government Printing Bureau have raised wages \$6 a week. The new rate is \$36.

The new wage scale of stereotypers employed on newspapers in Bridgeport, Conn., is \$6.25 for day or night. The former rate was \$28 a week.

### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES GAIN.

If Federal employees were unorganized 9000 of them would not secure wage increases that range from 5 to 50 per cent.

Last September the Navy Department made a wage advance for civilian mechanics, as a result of the agitation by these organized workers. Clerical and messenger navy yard employees were not included and the National Federation of Federal Employees took the matter up with the Navy Department. Local boards were established, with results noted above.

### FAIR CRACKER CONCERNS.

To Affiliated Unions—Greetings: Please be advised that the Cracker Bakers' Local 125 and Auxiliary are still boycotting the National Biscuit Company. All products manufactured by this concern are at least two months old before they reach your table. Patronize the following firms. They are fair to organized labor:

American Biscuit Co., San Francisco.  
Standard Biscuit Co., San Francisco.  
Independent Cracker & Biscuit Co., S. F.  
Mutual Biscuit Co., San Francisco.  
California Cracker Co., Oakland.

Fraternally yours,  
P. C. McGOWAN, Secretary.

### GUNS AND BASEBALL BATS URGED.

A demand for law and order and gatling guns and baseball bats to use against teachers who join trade unions were features of a harangue by Jerome O. Cross, before a meeting of the city superintendents of California public schools.

Cross is head of the Fresno public school system and toadies to the two-by-four autocrats and cheap wage employers who are opposing trade unionism among teachers in California cities.

Cross attempted to take the sting out of his anarchistic utterances by approving "some things" that organized labor has done.

"This is a problem that we cannot settle through conferences or counsel," he shrieked. "It looks to me that a baseball bat or a gatling gun is needed."

Then the "educator" urged law and order, demanded respect for authority and scored the "insinuating influences that are at work endeavoring to undermine constituted authority."

After the meeting destroyed the teachers' unions, it took up the question of conducting school bonds campaigns. One superintendent, who joined with the rest in their high regard for public opinion, doubted the wisdom of holding public meetings to discuss bond issues. He said public meetings provided "an opportunity for hecklers from the opposing side to get in their damaging work."

### RETAIL CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

Delegates from the various retail clerks' unions of the State will assemble at Richmond next Sunday, November 14th, for a general conference. The object of the conference is to promote closer relationship between the locals of the State and discuss the movement for an eight-hour day for retail stores. The locals have been working independently for the past year in obtaining agreements with individual employers for this measure. The officials of the Richmond Union have prepared a program of entertainment and a sight-seeing trip by automobile, in addition to the business schedule for the day.

### DECLINE LONG HOURS.

At a mass meeting of the organized teamsters in New York the employers' offer for longer hours and the same rates, as a reply to the workers' demand for wage increases, was booed. The drivers unanimously rejected the bosses' plan and accepted the advice of their officials not to fall into a trap and precipitate a strike. It was decided to remain at work and demand arbitration.

### TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

Through conferences with employers organized teamsters and chauffeurs have raised wages \$1 a day in Napa.

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